

# DAILY LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XVIII.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1861.

NUMBER 95.

*Daily Democrat*

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.  
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Public Speaking.

Col. Mallory, our distinguished and eloquent Congressman, will address the citizens of Ballardsville on Saturday, the 18th inst., at two o'clock p.m. Turn out, patriots, and give a warm welcome to the distinguished orator.

Breckinridge, like the rest of his faction, is greatly exercised in informing Union men what they, the Union men of Kentucky, meant by their votes at the elections in this State. These Secessionists seem to consider it their mission to interpret what other people mean. It is unimportant what men say, and how they vote, they mean Secession, according to these interpreters of other people's meaning. Kentucky took a position of neutrality, and that neutrality means independence of the Federal Government. So say all Secessionists. If they alleged that they so understood it, it would be quite rational. But these wise men are not satisfied with that; the Union men must mean it too. Other people must have thought as they did, and must now think as they do. It is convenient for a faction, bent on carrying a point by the sword, to assume that the people mean what they don't vote and don't say. At the August election, those Secessionists, Southern Rights men or Peace men, had their audacity, who expounded their neutrality before the people, and the people didn't vote for them. They couldn't make the people understand or appreciate the exalted merits of their cause; and, also! the people voted wrong—made a mistake—elected the wrong men. What a stupid people! If the people had only understood neutrality, eloquently and craftily expounded, they would have voted otherwise. They didn't know their benefactors. But the dodge is refreshing; their benefactors know them; and know just as well what they meant by their votes, as if they had voted otherwise. So it makes no difference; Kentucky means to resist the power of the Federal Government, no matter how they voted, and the Secessionists, by their insinuation, know it, and act accordingly.

We suggest that the voting had better be dispensed with altogether, and let the Secessionists, Breckinridge, Powell & Co., judge what the people must mean without putting them to the trouble of voting. We have no doubt that would suit Secessionists; but they are too modest yet to hint it. Their acts are, however, too palpable to be misunderstood. They act out what they dare not say in so many words. The poll books are against them; but they assume that the people meant otherwise, and take up arms to carry out by force what the poll-books said.

The Postmaster has been so much absorbed in his attention to Major General Fremont's management of his Military Department, that he has not provided any postal facilities for his army. A correspondent of the Gazette writes of a visit to the post office of Tipton:

"Six barrels of letters were there awaiting assortment, and the whole clerical force on hand was one man, whose educational interests had been so far unattended to in his youth, that he was scarcely possessed of the Dogberry qualifications of reading and writing."

We copy the above from the Cincinnati Commercial of the 25th ult.

Such an evil should not be suffered to continue. Nothing is more important to the soldier than prompt and regular communication with his home. It cheered and encourages him in his night watches, and the thought of love and remembrance serves him in the hour of battle. Kentucky is specially fortunate in this respect, in having the services of those energetic, able, and patriotic men whom we have mentioned. Any irregularities in the mail should be promptly reported to them, and it will be at once attended to.

Gen. U. S. Grant, in command at Cairo, is said to be the most modest and unpretending man in the army, and at the same time he is more feared by contractors and camp followers. Gen. Grant is almost a Kentuckian, having been educated at the seminary in Mayfield until he entered the Military Academy at West Point. The Mexican war he was distinguished for his gallant bravery, and we are sure he will not allow the rebellion to close without showing his mark upon the crushing of it.

Gen. Polk is reported to have said that it would be unavailing to make a demonstration on Cairo whilst that quiet fellow, Grant, was there; for the reason that Grant was always awake and ready for a fight. We should not be surprised if that same quiet fellow had routed out a blustering preacher from Columbus. When General Grant gets through with Jeff Thompson in Missouri, he will recall his troops, and make a thrilling demonstration elsewhere.

Private individuals in New York alone have taken up some twenty-two millions of the United States loan, and the banks of that city as much more, and yet there has been only a diminution of about four millions of gold from the highest point, and the banks are financially stronger in gold than ever, having upwards of forty millions of gold on hand.

Gen. Hardee is reported to have been recalled by the Confederates to Missouri, in consequence of Fremont's advance on Price. He is only the first column ordered to Kentucky that has been compelled to withdraw; more will soon follow for better reasons.

Some Secessionists say that Buckner does not wish to take Louisville, and it is true. There are numbers of weighty reasons for his not doing so, which would be sent from musket and cannon, if he attempted it.

We had the pleasure of a visit yesterday from Hon. J. F. Fisk, President of the Kentucky Senate. He is one of the sterling patriots who stood in the breach in the Senate when firmness in the good cause was needed.

Now that Fremont is removed, it is, in our opinion, equally necessary to remove Adjutant General Thomas or somebody else. There is guilt there somewhere, in the publication of that report in such indecent haste. Who authorized it; or was it done without authority?

Floyd is in a tight place; but he will steal out. He is better off than that at fighting. He may be met in his rear, and find it not easy to get back or forward. He will be like Sambo, whose colored preacher told him, "out of these roads goes to hell, and to damnation." "Den," said Sambo, "please God, die darkey take to de woods." Floyd will take to the woods.

Fremont has been at length superseded. It would have been well for the country had this been done earlier; but as it is, it is an emphatic repudiation of Abolitionism.

RETURNED SECESSIONISTS.—There are a number of men in some of the counties who, after inducing youths to desert their homes, and go to fight against their own State, have themselves returned home to safety. These men led others, went with them to camp, and then shamefully deserted them and returned home. If they had returned quietly after repeating of their errors, and would confess them, they would, notwithstanding their treasonable crime, have some plea, some extenuation for their former wickedness; but many of these cowardly and infamous traitors, having fled from the camp of treason through the want of courage, are back at home telling falsehoods, vaunting the numbers and efficiency of Buckner's troops, and asserting that he will soon advance into the State.

EVERY MAN OF HONOR AND PRINCIPLE KNOWS EXACTLY WHAT THE WORD OF SUCH MEN IS WORTH.

I appeal to those men who are worthy descendants of those who fought for and won the dark and bloody struggle to rally to the rescue of their State and the Union, and the perpetuation of our free government, and the consolidation of our liberties. Such men I would be proud to lead in those great battles that will establish our unity and perpetuate our government to the remotest generation. Such men I call upon to aid me in filling up my regiment.

RICHARD T. JACOB.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.—The London correspondent of the New York Times is confident that the Governments of Great Britain and the United States are in accord on the Mexican question, and have got to be on very good terms generally. He says:

"Those who pretend to see a long way into mill stones assert that Spain will find herself, before long, running her head against a wall, if she perseveres in this idea. My authorities have little to do with the west end, and I do not pretend to say what the diplomats are about, but if Mr. Seward and Lord Russell are not in a proper understanding on this business, then it must be that something very strange prevents it. I believe, myself, that they are; for since my return I have several times heard rumors of renewed cordiality between the two Governments, and an inquiry into the cause of the Spanish embassy for the story, discovered that Mr. Adams had been to Scotland, and had passed a week with Lord Palmerston at his seat. The fact that this had been done had got into the papers, seemed to me to show a secret, or at least a privacy, that was something. At any rate the fact is very certain, and if it has no other relation to Mexico and Spain, then it has relation to some other business between the two Governments, and proves that their differences, if any, are in a fair way to settlement."

REVOLUTION IN THE APPLE TRADE.—Another use which has now been found for apples, says the London correspondent of the National Intelligencer, threatens us with a scarcity of cider, not from the failure of the apple, although a partial crop, but because they are likely to be applied to a more profitable purpose, so far as the growers are concerned, than in making a household beverage. It seems that the Mauches tercilio dyers and printers have discovered that apple juices supply a desideratum long waited in making fast colors for their printed cottons, and numbers of them have been into Devonshire and the lower parts of Somersby, buying up all the apples they can get, and paying high prices for them as if they were gold.

FAIRFIELD, WAYNE COUNTY, ILL.—A LATOR, MISSOURI.—"Deshdorff's" claim prevails through this portion of Egypt, caused by the arrest of the leading and prominent men of the K. G. C. A squad of Uncle Sam's boys passed through Shiloh, Illinois, in Hamilton county, and took in charge eight of the Grand Light of the Circus, who were bound for this place via the small town of New Bern and Middlebury, picking up such secessionists as happened to fall in their way. On their arrival here they arrested three of the hatchet-faced rebels (these express is applicable to all of them), Dr. J. R. Turney, Cyrus Dorman and Judge James Watson.

Dr. Turney, the prominent man among the Knights of this country, was loath to leave his circle of rebel friends, but he could not refuse Uncle Sam's boys' earnest invitations.

The Peace party is dead in this country, and its remains have been sent to headquarters, and we hope they will be decently buried before buried.

Yours, &c.,  
L. O. M. BURKE.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Nolin, giving portraits of the Generals in service in Kentucky, gives the following truthful picture of Louisville's favorite, General Rousseau:

"If you went to frighten a Secessionist in the Green river or Bowling green country, say 'Rousseau' to him. They never talk of the brave Steele, Plummer, Gilbert, or others, were fighting, as regulars only can fight, in the corralled fields, and until both parties were mutually wearied—one to mutual strife, mutually rested—one to raving over the ridge, the other drawn across the brook to the ravine beyond."

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.

Office—79 Third Street, east side, between  
Market and Jefferson.

TUESDAY MORNING—NOVEMBER 7, 1861.

## Railroad Matters.

### DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

#### LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, August 12, passenger trains will leave New Albany as follows:

**New Albany.** Chicago Express (daily, except Sunday) ... 8:30 A.M.  
St. Louis Night Express (daily) ... 7:45 P.M.

**ARRIVE AT NEW ALBANY.**

St. Louis Express ..... 4:30 A.M.  
Reaching Louisville ..... 6:15 A.M.  
Chicago Mail ..... 7:30 P.M.  
Reaching Louisville ..... 7:30 P.M.

**JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.** FROM JEFFERSONVILLE.

Chattahoochee and Eastern Express ..... 2:30 P.M.  
Connections with the Louisville and N. O. and  
Jeffersonville Railroads at 2:30 P.M.

**LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON.** R. R.

Passenger Train No. 1 ..... 6:00 A.M.  
Passenger Train No. 2 ..... 2:30 P.M.  
Accommodation Train ..... 4:00 P.M.

**LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.** R. R.

Passenger Train (Sunday excepted) ..... 7:30 A.M.  
Lunch Train and Evening Train (Sunday excepted) ..... 4:00 P.M.

### Closing and Arrival of the Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Eastern, Western, and Northern close at 12:00 A.M., and Southern Kentucky, via L. & N. R. R. (mail offices close at 8:30 A.M. the previous evening), close at 6:30 A.M.

Next day to Cincinnati, Ohio, closes at 9:00 A.M., and arrives at 12:00 P.M.

Arrive at 12:00 A.M. at 12:00 at night and 12:00 P.M., and arrives at 6:00 A.M.

Jeffersonville closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 6:00 A.M.

Elizabethtown closes at 2:30 P.M., and arrives at 9:00 A.M.

Lexington Stage (tri-weekly) closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 6:00 A.M.

Frankfort (tri-weekly) leaves Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 12:00 P.M., and arrives at 6:00 A.M.

Lexington Stage closes at 8:00 A.M., and arrives at 12:00 P.M. on route where the principal mails close at 12:00 at night, the wagons close at 2:30 P.M.

**COLT'S PISTOLS.**—Good Union men, who may be in need of Colt's pistols, can learn where they can be had at very low prices, by making application at this office. dit

### A Word to Newspaper Readers.

The Daily Morning Democrat and Evening News supply all the dispatches, local and general news. Those who wish to keep posted with the stirring events of the times, should be supplied with both editions. The morning edition costs twenty-five (25) cents for every two weeks, and the evening edition fifteen (15) cents for two weeks. This places a paper within the reach of all.

### To Correspondents.

We should be much obliged to our friends in all parts of the State if they would, during these stirring times, send us the news of their neighborhood whenever any events of importance occur. We shall thus be better able to keep our readers posted as to the true state of affairs in Kentucky.

N.B.—All letters for publication should be separate from letters on business, and addressed as follows: "Louisville Democrat, drawer C, Louisville, Ky."

**POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS.**—Wednesday, Nov. 6.—Peter Maxey, drunk and disorderly conduct, in recognition in the sum of \$100, for six months.

Ezra Nixon, getting drunk three times a week, was sent to the Cave, in default of \$200 for six months.

Rose Hardin was charged with getting on to make the hairs of men stand on end. This being rather too bad, his Honor put her under \$100 security for two months. Got it.

Assault and battery warrant taken out by Wm. Whitney, f. m. c. vs. Wm. Allen, f. m. c. This case was left to the Grand Jury to decide who struck first.

Blanche Morton and Ann Ferguson, drunk and disorderly conduct; discharged. Geo. Earle. At last this case has been decided, by his Honor putting the accused's security at the small sum of \$500 to answer; sent back to the Jug.

Capt. Dickinson, of the steamboat *Tia*, says that one of the benefits that could be conferred upon the families of volunteers in this city he is willing to contribute to. He says that wood can be purchased up the river at one dollar per cord, and floated to the city at cheap cost. He is willing to tow back such flats as are brought to the wharf freighted with wood for the families of volunteers. Thus the Captain may contribute materially to those who, in the absence of their protectors, must be supplied with fuel. Would it not be well to establish such a wood yard in this city for this purpose suggested?

Gen. Sherman's body guard, now organized and in camp at Carlisle, Pa., is expected here next week. It is made up of one member from each county of that State, originally intended for Gen. Anderson's body guard, and is said to be one of the finest bodies of men ever brought together. We are informed that they expect to leave Carlisle for this city in four or five days.

**FIRE TOBACCO.**—A sale was made at the Ninth-street tobacco warehouse, yesterday, of one hhd. tobacco at \$15.00. This hhd. was raised by A. F. Gowdy, of Taylor county, Ky., and bought by R. Burge, manufacturer, of this city.

The baggage of George N. Sanders left the city yesterday on the W. W. Crawford, bound for some point down the river. How his baggage can be passed through to him is more than we are able to state.

**THE KENTUCKY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY** will hold its annual meeting in Frankfort, on Wednesday, the 4th day of December next, for the purpose of electing officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

The theater was well attended last night again. The present company is a good one, and their efforts to please, we are glad to know, are beginning to be appreciated.

John Fields was arrested yesterday, in Oldham county, on the charge of aiding in abetting the rebels. He was lodged in jail at La Grange and will be tried there.

The Holman Troupe, a popular company of juvenile artists, are giving a series of entertainments in Indianapolis. They are meeting with decided success.

The weather continues unusually mild for the season. Our November days are as bright and beautiful as the beginning of October.

We are indebted to the Adams Express Company for St. Louis papers of yesterday, delivered before nine o'clock last night.

The Sons of Maitis in Indianapolis are arranging preliminaries for a benefit for the volunteers of Indiana.

**Telegraphic Facts and Fancies.**  
The Tribune's Washington correspondent having run out of all other sensations items the world over to-day that Gen. Wool is about to resign! What next—or rather who next?

The Richmond Examiner of November 4th gives the particulars of an engagement said to have taken place between a rebel steamer and the Union forces at Hatteras, but as the report does not make any brag we take it for granted the rebel vessel got the worst of it.

We are told this morning, among other wonderful matters, that there are two officers in service at Fortress Monroe who are known to sympathize with the rebels. If this wonderful story is true, pray why are they not transferred to Boston harbor?

The Abolitionists are growing wrathful over the removal of Fremont—some of them going so far, yesterday, in Zanesville, Ohio, as to burn President Lincoln in effigy—so the dispatches say.

The last news from Fremont is that nearly all his staff officers dodged, notwithstanding they were to have made him a dictator, to remain with the army, and have gone on General Hunter's staff. Fremont left Springfield Monday, with a small escort, after having given General Hunter all his plans and information.

The Springfield news on Monday reported a battle imminent almost any hour. As all the Federal forces had arrived except Hunter's division, which was hastening forward, the battle was eagerly expected, and no fears entertained as to the result. It is quite possible that before this time an engagement has taken place.

A very foolish rumor prevailed in St. Louis yesterday—that Gen. McClellan had countermanded Fremont's removal, as it was head of the War Department. Fudge.

Dispatches from Mayfield tell us that messengers have arrived who report Gen. Nelson as having advanced six miles beyond Prestonsburg, to Licking station, and that Williams had again retreated to a point ten miles further away, where he would make a stand with 3,000 men. If he has more than 3,000 he will not stand within less than ten miles of a threatened attack, provided he can help himself. If Williams has moved back sixteen miles from Prestonsburg he is back in Virginia, and may propose to fall back upon Floyd's column, if not cut to pieces, to be overwhelmed by which he proposes to guide the army is rough, but not impracticable; while it affords ample subsistence for an army, with mountain positions for defense. In short, the statements of these gentlemen, who are indorsed by the Tennesseans of Gen. Schoepf's command, satisfy those who have heard them that an energetic and sagacious commander could drive a wedge between the armies of Zollicoffer and Buckner, into the very heart of Tennessee.

Parson Brownlow was under arrest, and had gone to Nashville for trial. He protested that notwithstanding he was unable to contend longer against rebellion, he was still a Union man.

Col. Connel, with a detachment of cavalry, left the town on the 3d on an expedition to capture some rebel cavalry about twelve miles below London, and also, if possible, to discover the strength and position of the enemy.

The rains of last week caused a rise in the Cumberland, and the rebels, apprehending an attack, have gone across the river.

The case of Charles Clark, a lieutenant in Col. Blanton Duncan's regiment, was before the United States Commissioner, at Indianapolis, No. 36, Louisville.

For R. W. Dept. G. M.—J. C. Sayers, Crittenden Lodge No. 36, Crittenden, Ky.

For R. W. Warden—Hon. John F. Fisk, Washington Lodge No. 3, Covington.

For R. W. G. Secretary—Wm. White, Boone Lodge No. 1, Louisville.

For R. W. G. Treasurer—G. W. Morris, Azur Lodge No. 25, Louisville.

For R. W. G. Representative to G. L. U. S.—Rev. Samuel L. Adams, Merrick Lodge No. 31, Lexington.

The installation of the officers elect will take place to-day.

**GRAND LODGE I. O. O. F.**—The Grand Lodge convened yesterday at the appointed hour, and entered into an election of officers for the ensuing year. It resulted as follows:

For M. W. G. M.—John M. Armstrong, of Eureka Lodge No. 36, Louisville.

For R. W. Dept. G. M.—J. C. Sayers, Crittenden Lodge No. 36, Crittenden, Ky.

For R. W. Warden—Hon. John F. Fisk, Washington Lodge No. 3, Covington.

For R. W. G. Secretary—Wm. White, Boone Lodge No. 1, Louisville.

For R. W. G. Treasurer—G. W. Morris, Azur Lodge No. 25, Louisville.

For R. W. G. Representative to G. L. U. S.—Rev. Samuel L. Adams, Merrick Lodge No. 31, Lexington.

The installation of the officers elect will take place to-day.

**GRAND ENCAMPMENT I. O. O. F.**—The Grand Encampment of Kentucky, No. 36, Louisville, was transacted, beyond the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

For M. W. G. P.—John D. Pollard, of Frankfort.

For M. E. G. H. P.—Frod. Frizhe, of Louisville.

For G. S. W.—M. S. Dowden, of Lexington.

For G. Jr. W.—J. G. Collins, of Newport.

For G. Scribe.—William White, of Louisville.

For G. Treasurer—Geo. W. Morris, of Louisville.

For G. Representative—C. G. Cady, of Mayfield.

The Encampment will meet again to-night to conclude the business coming before to-day.

**SOMETHING NEW—A CAMP STOVE.**—We happened, in passing the establishment of Mr. P. M. Jones, on Fourth street, near the National Hotel, yesterday, to see a modern invention for camp service that struck us as being very useful. It is a sheet-iron stove, of small dimensions, with pipe jointed in pieces, that, whenever taken apart, can be put inside the stove, and transpired without difficulty. The whole concern weighs but a few pounds, and is capable of making a considerable amount of heat at a few minutes' notice. For simplicity, cheapness, and general utility, it cannot be beat. It can be used in the smallest tent for a brazier.

A list of the decisions of the Court of Appeals of the Summer term, 1861 (up to 6th of November), in which the opinion of the Court is ordered to be published by the reporter, viz:

The Commonwealth of Kentucky vs Howard, Warden.

Wm. Whitney vs Commonwealth of Kentucky, Jefferson.

Brown vs Logg, Larard.

Brown vs Bullock, Montgomery.

Brown vs Johnson, Marion.

Brown vs Wallace, Linn.

Brown vs Kirk, Linn.

Brown vs McGehee, Jefferson.

Brown vs McGehee, Linn.

Brown vs McGehee, Marion.

Brown vs McGehee, Perry.

Brown vs McGehee, Scott.

Brown vs McGehee, Washington.

Brown vs McGehee, Woodford.

Brown vs McGehee, Fayette.

Brown vs McGehee, Madison.

Brown vs McGehee, Boone.

Brown vs McGehee, Campbell.

Brown vs McGehee, Kenton.

Brown vs McGehee, Clermont.

Brown vs McGehee, Franklin.

Brown vs McGehee, Grant.

Brown vs McGehee, Madison.

Brown vs McGehee, Mason.

Brown vs McGehee, Pendleton.

Brown vs McGehee, Robertson.

Brown vs McGehee, Washington.

Brown vs McGehee, Fayette.

Brown vs McGehee, Boone.

Brown vs McGehee, Campbell.

Brown vs McGehee, Clermont.

Brown vs McGehee, Franklin.

Brown vs McGehee, Grant.

Brown vs McGehee, Madison.

Brown vs McGehee, Mason.

Brown vs McGehee, Pendleton.

Brown vs McGehee, Robertson.

Brown vs McGehee, Washington.

Brown vs McGehee, Fayette.

Brown vs McGehee, Boone.

Brown vs McGehee, Campbell.

Brown vs McGehee, Clermont.

Brown vs McGehee, Franklin.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

## PARGNY'S CONFECTIONERY

AND RESTAURANT.

M. J. PARGNY BEG LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE THAT his friends and the public generally that his affairs are in full operation, and that the various departments of his business are fully organized.

## THE LADIES' RESTAURANT

Is a new feature in this city, and M. J. Pargny pledges himself to all who patronize it to make it a bright and agreeable place of meeting.

The entrance is through the Confectionery, and the same car will be taken up to the restaurant.

The ladies will be seated at tables, and the men will have no facilities to object to.

All the delicacies of the season, together with SWEETS, ICES, &amp;c.,

are to be had.

## THE CONFETIONERY

is supplied with everything that can tempt the eye or please the taste. Many of the articles have never before been seen.

## THE GENTLEMEN'S RESTAURANT

Is quiet and orderly. No Bar is kept, but the present and guest liquors are furnished to the guests at the bar.

The service is prompt, and the bill of fare is liberal.

The prices are moderate, and the bill of fare is equal to any in America.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by attention and politeness, to merit a continuance of the same.

The bill of fare will be supplied in the best manner, and on most reasonable terms, either at the Restaurant or elsewhere.

The Dead Brought to Life!

## J. H. MONTGOMERY'S

DRYING, SOURING, AND TAFFLING ESTAB-

LISHMENT, is on Jefferson street, opposite the

University, and is well known throughout the State.

The work is done in a style that surpasses anything in this community.

Owner died, and his son has taken over the business.

The railroad has been a great convenience to him.

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